57,182

MARYLAND

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

New Series. BALTIMORE, JUNE 15, 1841. Vol. I.—No. 1.

The Convention.

THE Maryland State Colonization Convention holden in this city on the third and fourth of the present month, was, as proposed, a meeting of Marylanders, from each county in the State, to deliberate and act upon the subject of African Colonization, and decide upon and declare what were its claims to the countenance and support of the State and of the people of the State. It was not, as before stated, a Convention of Colonizationists, met to uphold and favour an adopted scheme, but of the representatives of the whole white population of Maryland. And probably, never was there convened in this State, a more respectable, talented body of men, or one whose discussions, deliberations and actions, were calculated more deeply to affect its well being and true interests. Each and every county sent forth its delegation; the more distant few in number, but the majority were well represented, and all by men of the highest standing and respectability.

Never before in the United States has there been a meeting so deeply affecting the cause of African Colonization. Larger ones have not unfrequently been holden, and equally gifted and talented men have taken part in their deliberations; but never before has there been in this or in any other State, a meeting of the direct representatives of the people to deliberate and act upon this important subject.

Colonization in Maryland now stands on a new and solid basis. It has received the sanction of the highest authority of the land—the people. The delegates elected by the various mass-meetings throughout the State, have in Convention, solemnly and deliberately adopted it as a matter of State action and State policy. The representatives of all classes and interests, the statesman, the philanthropist, and the religionist, have harmoniously met on one platform, and have agreed not only on the necessity of action, the principles of action, but with regard to all measures calculated to produce the desired results.

By the resolutions adopted by the Convention, it will be discovered that Colonization in Maryland has assumed no new phase or feature—that the principles heretofore avowed by its advocates and supporters are but reiterated and confirmed. They advocate only the free and voluntary emigration of the free people of colour and the emancipated slaves. They declare that the permanent and peaceful existence of two distinct races of men on the same soil, and on equal footing, is a state of things that can never be realized. That however they may deprecate the evil that must necessarily ensue, from the present position of the white and free coloured population of this State, yet they can afford no relief but by assisting the voluntary emigration of the latter. That the plan of independent State action in all matters relating to the coloured population of the United States, is not only the most efficient, but the only one, consistent with the structure and nature of our government. That the State of Maryland and the people of the State stand solemnly pledged to foster and cherish the colony founded on the Coast of Africa by their munificent liberality.

These are the principles avowed by the Convention, and to render the same effective, certain measures are recommended for the immediate action of the people of Maryland. 1st. The establishment of a packet or trading vessel, which shall continually pass between the ports of Harper and Baltimore. 2d. The re-organization of the State Society and the formation of auxiliary societies in each town and district of the State, and that all other means be taken to disseminate information upon the subject among the people of the State, and to increase the funds and extend the operations of the Society.

Such is a brief abstract of the principles set forth in the resolutions of the Convention: and to carry out measures necessarily consequent thereon—the active and hearty co-operation of all classes and associations of men, and of every individual of the State, is most earnestly desired. We speak not now only as the organ of the Board of Managers, or of the association called the Colonization Society, but of the people of the State of Maryland. The people have spoken—let them be obeyed.

At the shortest period possible, agents will be despatched into the several counties and districts of the State, in order to carry out fully the letter and intent of the resolutions of the Convention, and we cannot but feel that they will receive the most ready and prompt assistance in all their labours from every individual attending the late Convention.

Let those who feel the deep interest they so lately evinced in the matter take measures in advance for forming auxiliaries and obtaining annual subscriptions; but more particularly in obtaining subscriptions for the packet in which so much energy and enthusiasm are felt. Let every one assist the exertions of the clergy in obtaining fourth of July contributions, by spreading information that collections will be taken up, and let none go to church that day empty handed. Even a little by each individual, when the application is so generally made, will form in the aggregate a large sum, and go far towards the purchase of the vessel.

Communication from the Board of Managers

OF THE

MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

To the President and Members of the Convention assembled in Baltimore on the 3d day of June, 1841, in reference to the subject of Colonization.

GENTLEMEN:

IN pursuance of the duty imposed on them by the resolution of the last Annual Meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held at Annapolis, the Board of Managers appointed this day for the meeting of the Convention then resolved upon, and published an Address to the people of the State, calling their attention to the subject as one of deep and vital interest.

The Board of Managers, in doing thus, have performed perhaps, fully, all that was required of them by the resolution above mentioned: but inasmuch as the call for a Convention grew out of what took place at the Annual Meeting, it has been thought, that it would not be unacceptable, were they now to reiterate the facts and views, which were stated at Annapolis—as well as to present such other considerations as have been suggested in the interval.

The State Society exists for the purpose of promoting *in Maryland*, the well known objects of the Colonization scheme—the removal of the free people of colour, and manumitted slaves of the State, with their own consent, to the coast of Africa. It is independent wholly, at this time, of the American Colonization Society. This independence was the result of the convictions of many years experience of the inefficiency, so far as Maryland was concerned, of the general system. It was believed that more could be done by concentrating the efforts of the Colonizationists of Maryland within the limits of their own State, than by any probable quota of aid that could be afforded by a society in Washington, equally bound to all the other states; and it was plain, that, in anticipation of the time when the voluntary emigration of the free people of colour would be the realization of the scheme, it would be better that Maryland should have a colony of her own, open without restraint to emigrants from her borders, instead of being dependent upon other colonies, whose government might find it necessary to apportion the right of immigration. Besides these, in themselves sufficient reasons, for independent action, the State Society was especially moved by the consideration, that the whole subject of the coloured population was one that belonged exclusively to the States in which the institution of slavery existed—that extraneous interference therewith, or with any matters collateral thereto, was to be wholly repudiated—and that it was impossible to hope for harmonious action in any general society, whose members entertained such different views respecting Colonization and its consequences, as did the northern and southern

members of the American Colonization Society. Influenced by these considerations, the system of independent State action, in all matters connected with the coloured population, was adopted by the State Society, and has for the last ten years been avowed and pursued.

The Society, after being incorporated by the Legislature, and having determined to found a colony of its own, became the agent of the managers of the State Colonization fund in removing to Africa the subjects of the act of Assembly, passed at the session of 1831, and its supplements; and on the 22d February, 1834, purchased the territory of Cape Palmas, to which was given the name of Maryland in Liberia, and to which have since been sent all emigrants from Maryland. This spot was selected after numerous inquiries and with much deliberation. Its geographical position is one of great importance. It is at the southern extremity of the south-west coast, and is the point made by all vessels passing to and from the Niger and the country lying on the shores of the great Bights of Benin and Biafra. The territory of the Society extends on the coast about 35 miles, and indefinitely towards the interior, including in it the Cavally, one of the principal rivers of South-western Africa. The annals of Colonization present no instance of uninterrupted prosperity to be compared to that which has blessed the infant settlement of the State Society. The last advices from it are up to the 12th March last, and the first untoward event, to disappoint any reasonable expectation of its friends, has yet to take place. Health, happiness, and quiet prosperity, are essentially its characteristics. The last letter of the colonial physician states that there had not then been a death in the colony for eight months. On a recent occasion, all the temptations that an English agent could offer, failed to induce more than one man to leave the colony to join a British settlement. There is, in the possession of the Board of Managers, an agricultural survey of the colony, shewing the extent of land under cultivation, the articles cultivated, and the exuberant supplies of food procured by the labour of the colonists themselves upon their land. Coffee and sugar promise to become staples of export. Cotton has been cultivated with success. The soil produces all the vegetables of the tropics. The Cape and the surrounding country have for a long period been known as supplying rice to both the windward and leeward coasts. Palm oil is exported by the natives in immense quantities. Cattle, game, and fish are abundant; and to sum up all, it may be safely said, that there is nothing ministering to individual ease and comfort, or national aggrandizement, that is not within the reach of ordinary industry in Maryland in Liberia.

The population of the colony now consists of something more than five hundred emigrants, who have sailed from Maryland to Cape Palmas. To the prudence with which the emigration was first conducted, which permitted each body of emigrants to become settled before they were followed by another, is to be attributed in a great degree the steady advance of the colony.

All the officers of the colony, from the highest, the agent of the Board of Managers, called the governor, to the lowest, are persons of colour, who have thus far discharged their duties with a propriety whose best evidence is the condition of the settlement. Governor Russwurm was educated at Bowdoin college, in the State of Maine, where he graduated with the highest honours, and besides being remarkable for his classical attainments, is a person of great prudence and judgment. He was at one time the editor of an abolition paper in New York, which he abandoned to become a colonist at Monrovia, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, until the Maryland Society, having determined to appoint a coloured agent, induced him to take charge of the colony at Cape Palmas. The colonial physician is also a coloured man, of education and ability, the son of a Maryland emigrant, who received his medical education at a college in New England; and indeed the only white persons at Cape Palmas are the missionaries established there by the societies in this country: and of these last it may be said, that they seem, thus far, fully to have disproved the oft reiterated and generally believed assertion, that the climate of the African coast was fatal to the life of the white man.

The principal town of the territory is on the promontory of Cape Palmas, and from this, the farms of the colonists extend for five miles into the interior, bordering upon roads graded and bridged for carriages. At the extremity of the Maryland avenue, as it is called, is a small stockade, which forms at present the frontier post of the settlement. Besides the school supported by the Society, and one maintained by an association of ladies in Baltimore, there are several maintained by the missionaries, to which the colonists have access.

The laws under which the colony is governed consist of a charter, closely resembling that granted by King Charles to Rhode Island—an ordinance taken mainly from Nathan Dane's ordinance for the government of the North-west Territory—and a remedial code prepared with great labour and learning, by Hugh D. Evans, Esq. of Baltimore, including forms for all processes and instruments likely to be wanted. Under the charter, the ordinance and the remedial code—superseding, as they have done by express enactment, all other forms of law—the colonists have enjoyed the blessings of a well-regulated liberty under a republican form of government.

It is a peculiarity of the charter, that it gives to the government the right to legislate to prohibit the use of ardent spirit; and the colony is the only instance in the world of a nation whose fundamental law embodies in it the temperance code. It is due to the colonists to say, that their full conviction of the salutary effects of abstinence has made them especially cherish this feature of their constitution.

The occupations of the colonists are chiefly agricultural and mechanical, trade being in the hands of the Society's agent, as a means of adding to the income of the Society for Colonization purposes, and maintaining the colony. It is expected that the trade of the colony, which has grown up naturally, and which has already done much towards diminishing the expenses of the Society, will, in a reasonable time, enable the Board to confine the means obtained in this country to the removal of emigrants and home expenses exclusively.

The colony is in the midst of native tribes, with all of whom the most friendly relations are maintained. Peace with them is indeed a cardinal point of the policy of the government, and it has been maintained unbroken since the founding of the settlement, without sacrificing in any degree the dignity and influence which superior civilization gives to the American emigrant.

In mentioning this gratifying state of things, it would be unjust not to express the sense entertained by the Board of the value of the missionary labours around the settlement. These have been unceasing and self-sacrificing, and have fully realized all the expectations entertained in regard to the pious and excellent men who have devoted themselves in this part of Africa to the instruction of the heathen.

The funds of the Society are derived from the State appropriation under the act of 1831, limited to $10,000 per annum, and the contributions of benevolent individuals, which last have varied very much from time to time—being once or twice as much as $5,000 per annum, though oftener not exceeding $1,000.

The sum expended by the Society in the founding of the colony, and the attendant outlay in Africa and in this country, up to the 1st of December last, has been $127,825.07, of which $76,139.91 has been paid by the State Colonization fund, and $32,351.62 has been contributed by individuals and by the gain of the trade of the colony. The principal items of expenditure have been for the purchase of the territory—the erection there of the necessary buildings and improvements, both for the government and in aid of the emigrants—the support of emigrants for the first six months, which is necessary to be done while the colony is yet so young—the transportation of emigrants from this country—the payment of officers in Africa, and the expenses of agencies, office rent, &c. in Maryland.

Among the expenditures thus noticed, are included those connected with two expeditions to the old colony at Monrovia, sent before the purchase of Cape Palmas.

The Board of Managers do not offer this statement as exhibiting the cost of transporting and establishing emigrants in Africa, or as a standard by which the feasibility of Colonization is to be determined with reference to the means of this country. Under any view of the subject this would be incorrect, because a portion of the expenses incident to establishing a colony occur but once, and have been borne already. But the Board, looking as they do upon Colonization as a scheme of voluntary emigration, such as annually takes place from Europe to America, rely upon the operation of the same motive ultimately—a desire to benefit their condition, that influences so many European emigrants annually to seek the United States, to induce the free coloured population to seek the home of their fathers; all that is necessary to bring about this result, being, as the Board of Managers believe, the establishment of happy and prosperous communities of civilized coloured people on the shores of Africa. For this purpose, the means that may be obtained have been shown by experience to be sufficient, though it might perhaps be doubted whether they would be adequate to the payment of the cost of transporting each emigrant that might be willing at all times hereafter to leave America.

Such a community as here mentioned, the Board of Managers have no hesitation in saying has been established at Cape Palmas; small, it is true, and of yet but limited influences, but containing within itself already the germs of future increase and national importance, and requiring, for but a comparatively short time, the assistance that has thus far reared and maintained it, to enable it to fulfil all the reasonable expectations of its founders and friends.

From what has been said, it will be perceived, that the discussion of the subject of Colonization in Maryland is necessarily connected with the colony springing from the State, established by its bounty, and existing at present to promote the views that led to the adoption of the State's policy upon the subject. The history of the colony has, therefore, been given, as within the knowledge of the Board of Managers who have had the control of it heretofore through their agents in Africa.

The small annual increase of the colony, in the early period of its existence, has already been alluded to, and shewn to have corresponded with the views of the Board, in regard to the best means of giving stability to the settlement. Of late its increase has been retarded—though perhaps, without any disadvantage to the colony itself, by two causes, differing widely in themselves, but both operating to retard emigration. These will now be noticed.

When Colonization was first advocated in the United States, in 1816, there was nothing known of what may be called modern abolition. There were societies, it is true, that called themselves abolition societies: but they aimed rather, if not entirely, at assisting the coloured people against oppression under pretence of law—and did not, as is well known, assert the principles or seek the ends that are proclaimed by modern associations under the same title. In 1820, when the first settlement was made by the American Colonization Society, there was no difficulty in obtaining emigrants. Emigration then depended only upon the means of the Society to transport. And this continued to be the case year after year. And in 1832, when the first expedition under the State Colonization law was sent from Maryland to Monrovia, prior to the purchase of Cape Palmas, the agent, in a single neighbourhood on the Eastern Shore, found no difficulty in procuring one hundred and fifty emigrants, of character and intelligence. During this period it seemed to have grown into a general belief, on the part of the coloured people, that their interest would be promoted by emigration; and the principal question with them appeared to be, not whether they should emigrate, but what was the best time for emigration.

Between 1825 and 1831, however, what is known as modern abolition, which aims at the immediate extirpation of slavery, without any regard to the rights of property under existing laws, and with a blind recklessness of consequences, began to assume a defined shape and extensive organization: and as soon as the Colonization policy of Maryland was understood, it became the point of virulent and opprobrious assault: the leading publication on the subject being a pamphlet published in Boston, entitled, 'The Maryland Scheme of Expatriation Examined'—the aim of which was to set Colonization in the position (which indeed it truly occupies,) of the antagonist of abolition, and as such, to consign it to public execration. From that period to the present, the Board of Managers have had to encounter a strong opposition, growing out of the abolition doctrines, disseminated among the coloured people of the State, by means not the less effective, because it is difficult to identify them, and because the work of misrepresentation goes on quietly and in the dark. From the oft reiterated statements of their agents, who have for years been canvassing the State, the Board have every reason to believe, that they have been tracked in their missions from place to place—their statements contradicted, their motives assailed, and the grossest falsehoods regarding them uttered by either the paid or the voluntary agents of abolition. Again and again, has the agent taken the names of whole families for emigration, who were evidently, at the time of giving them, wholly ignorant of abolition and its doctrines: and when he has afterwards visited them to collect them for embarkation, they have refused to accompany him, urging in excuse the well known arguments of the abolitionists: and having their minds filled with hopes which it were madness to believe could be realized, and statements so absurdly false as to savour of the ludicrous, but for their mischievous and evil intentioned source. So common, truly, was this state of things, that it was the usual remark of the agents—that it was only necessary for a coloured man to declare publicly his intention of emigrating, to make

it certain that he would never leave the State; for the declaration at once made him the object of the countervailing efforts of the abolitionists.

The arguments of these last were of two kinds, suited to the character of the individual addressed. To the ignorant, the weak and timid, it was said, that Africa was so unhealthy, that to live there was impossible—that it was one vast desert of sand—that it abounded in serpents of vast size and wild beasts, that would destroy the life the climate spared—that the natives were warlike and ferocious, killing and eating their enemies—and that they were constantly at war with the colonists—that the accounts given by the Colonizationists were all false—that they were in fact, slave traders—that often, when their vessels with emigrants cleared the Capes of the Chesapeake, they ran down the coast to Georgia, and there the emigrants were sold—or else they were carried still further south, to unknown lands, to die by violence. To those of the coloured people who knew better than to listen to these absurdities, the argument assumed another shape, and the intelligent and the ambitious were told that all emigrants were traitors to their race—that every emigrant to Africa diminished by one the numerical force upon which they had to rely for extorting from the fears, what they could not obtain from the justice, of the whites—political and social equality—called among the coloured people, in common parlance, 'their rights'—that if Colonization could be destroyed by continued opposition from the coloured people themselves—for without emigrants it could not exist—then the whites would seriously consider how far they could yield to the other race an equal participation in all political and social privileges. That in Maryland, especially, Colonization was to be opposed; because in Maryland it was more likely to succeed than any where else, and if defeated here it would be admitted to be hopeless elsewhere. These two sets of arguments found hearers among the coloured people, according to the intelligence of the individual addressed; and being constantly urged for the last ten years, have formed the most serious obstacle in the way of the Society in their attempts to increase their colony by emigration from this country.

What is here stated has been again and again repeated in the Annual Reports of the Board of Managers, and is believed to be beyond contradiction.

The Board have grounds to believe, however, that the arguments here mentioned have lost some of their former weight with the free people of colour: and there is reason to think, that these are beginning slowly to find out, that while the efforts of the abolitionists have alienated from them the kindly feelings, out of which grew the old abolition societies, already referred to, they have given them instead, nothing but hopes, which the events of each succeeding day are shewing, more and more plainly, to be impossible of accomplishment. As evidence of this, may be cited the emigration to the British West Indies, which, so long as it continued, was strongly indicative of the existence of a feeling among the free coloured population, that their condition might be bettered by removing from among us. When this feeling becomes general, the question will be, which place offers the most advantages to the emigrant; and then there can be little doubt, that the impartial judgment of the coloured people will prefer the colonies on the Coast of Africa, where the enjoyment of political power is a right, to any other place where a scant and poor participation in it is but a nominal and delusive gift.

The other reason, which to a considerable extent, has retarded the operations of the Board, and prevented their taking the active steps to procure emigrants, that they would otherwise have done, grows out of the pecuniary affairs of the Society. Since its organization under the charter, it has been the aim of the Board of Managers to maintain the Society's credit on the highest ground, and up to this day there has been the same punctuality in meeting engagements that marks a commercial house of respectability. With a view to the economical prosecution of their affairs, the Board have always sent trade goods to Africa, to meet the expenses there, in place of permitting drafts from thence. A draft for an hundred dollars, given to a trader on the Coast, purchases, there, goods, which cost but sixty-six dollars in the United States—and if the hundred dollars, instead of being paid for the draft had been invested in goods by the Board and sent to the agent, it would be worth to him two hundred dollars at Cape Palmas—so that the Board of Managers found themselves forced to assume, from the beginning, a commercial character, and along with every shipment of emigrants, to send an assorted cargo of goods required in the African trade. These formed, when required, the money of the colony, and in the mean while constituted a capital on which the agent carried on a trade in rice and palm

oil, whose profits went to eke out still further the means of the Society. On the 1st December, 1840, the net gains of this account, after charging it with interest paid and losses, amounted to $16,444.90. This system, which so much increases the means of the Society in its African relations, can only be carried on by the most scrupulous observance of punctuality in meeting all engagements; and this again requires that no obligation be entered into without clearly seeing the manner of meeting it. In the commencement of the settlement, the expenditures necessary for the purchase of territory, erection of buildings, opening of roads, for fortifications, arms, &c., and also for the entire support of the colony for two or three years—and afterwards, the policy pursued, of aiding the emigrants until they were permanently established, involved the Society beyond its receipts, and obliged the Board steadily to curtail their operations, as soon as the colony became strong enough to stand, with but little assistance, by itself. This was the more necessary, inasmuch as individual contributions diminished under the pressure of the times. The Board, therefore, have sent out no expedition for a year past; but by husbanding their means, have been gradually absorbing the debt created under the circumstances above mentioned—a process necessarily slow, when it is recollected, that a nation has been founded in prosperity, and all the home and foreign expenses of the Society borne at an expenditure that has not averaged more than $13,000 per annum. This debt of the Society is reduced at this time to about $8,000, which includes all probable demands up to the 1st July, 1841, and excludes any advantages which may be derived from the trade of the colony, in paying the expenses accruing in Africa. For some time past, no draft has been drawn on the Society; and, besides paying a draft which had been returned under protest, through a misunderstanding, the agent has purchased a schooner of forty tons, with which he was actively prosecuting a trade on the coast on colonial account.

From these statements it will be seen, that the State Society has succeeded in establishing a colony at Cape Palmas, in every respect competent to the exigencies of Colonization in Maryland; and that this has been done with the means furnished by a single slaveholding State, applied upon the principle of independent State action, which repudiates, in a State where slavery exists, all extraneous interference in matters that are so peculiarly of home and fire-side concern, as those that relate in any way to the coloured population. But to realize to their utmost extent the benefits of what has been thus accomplished, there must be a more general and united action throughout the State on the subject of Colonization, than has yet been had. As yet, it is but a matter of curious interest, that there should have been established, with the success and economy that have been described, a colony on the coast of Africa upon the principles already detailed; and although this result of independent State action in Maryland proves that Colonization among the slaveholding States may be successfully carried on by themselves—as, owing to the peculiar character of the questions involved, it ought to be—yet the useful, practical advantages of Colonization in Maryland are, in a great measure, yet to be realized. To this end, it is necessary to remove the prejudice prevailing among the coloured population, whether it arises from a belief in the misrepresentations current with regard to the health and circumstances of the colony, or is the result of the vain and idle hopes of future social and political equality in this country, which it has been the aim of modern abolitionists to implant in the breasts of the free coloured people of Maryland; and it is also necessary to augment the pecuniary means of the Society, that it may be able to transport more emigrants to Africa, and prosecute improvements there, until the well assured and long continued prosperity of the colony shall produce that voluntary emigration which is looked forward to as the fruition of Colonization.

To effect these purposes, it was, that at the last Annual Meeting the present Convention was directed to be called; and taking it for granted, that the situation of Maryland, the legislation of the State, the oft expressed feelings of her people upon occasion after occasion, have given to the scheme of Colonization a sanction which renders it unnecessary to argue its merits or its expediency, the Board of Managers would most respectfully express their hope and belief that the proceedings of the Convention now assembled will result in producing a concerted and energetic action throughout the State; which influencing the citizens generally to contribute to the funds of the Society, from a conviction of the vital character of its objects, will, at the same time, operate upon the free coloured population to remove their prejudices, whether arising from the fears or from the hopes already referred to.

It has appeared to the Board of Managers, and they respectfully suggest it to the Convention, that the time has arrived when it becomes the citizens of the State to take this matter into serious consideration. The statistics of the population of Maryland since 1790, are full of admonition, and exhibit a state of things that should not be disregarded. A mere inspection of them presents as strong an argument for action as could be furnished by the most elaborate commentary. They shew that the coloured population of the State is changing its character; that the free are increasing, and the slaves diminishing, in numbers, and that the same rates of increase of the one, and diminution of the other, will result in the whole coloured population becoming ultimately free, and equal in numbers to the present aggregate of slave and free. When this day arrives, if there be truth in the history which tells of the races that have inhabited the same lands, and which could not amalgamate, the harmonious existence of the white and coloured races here will become impossible. Against this day, Colonization has been preparing its asylum. Colonization, indeed, may be able to avert it, by the gradual removal of the free coloured population, as the rod of Franklin anticipates the lightning, when it draws, insensibly, from the angry clouds, their pent-up electricity.

Among the most important auxiliaries in the task of removing the prejudices to emigration, the Board have relied upon the establishment of a regular trade between Maryland and Maryland in Liberia; and had their means permitted, they would long since have purchased a vessel of their own, to be officered and manned with colonists, that should sail to and fro at stated intervals, receiving emigrants, as occasion might require, as well along the bay, as at Baltimore. The intercourse, that would thus be established, would, it is confidently believed, be productive of the best effects in overcoming growing prejudice, and also in promoting those commercial interests of the colony which are so important to its wealth and prosperity.

The Board are under the impression too, that an organization of County associations, to have in charge the whole subject of Colonization in their respective limits, would be attended with excellent results, not only as agencies for the collection of funds. but also to impart information to the coloured people, and counteract the influences, which, as already mentioned, circumstances have satisfactorily shewn to be secretly at work among them. The occasional visit of the single travelling agent, that the Society has barely the means to employ, may create a temporary feeling of interest, but this cannot be expected to endure until he again returns after having made the circuit of the State. The interest that is required, however, must be permanent in its character to be useful; and the Board see no manner in which it can be created and maintained so well as through the agency of County associations. The presidents of these associations should be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers, in Baltimore, in which way the relations between the parent and auxiliary boards would be made intimate and efficient. And in addition, the means of the Society ought to be such as to enable them to have the State thoroughly canvassed, and at short intervals.

It has been so often asked of the Board of Managers why they have not removed to Africa all the slaves manumitted since the act of 1831, and prohibited by that act from remaining in the State, that it will not be out of place to allude here to the subject. It is true, that the managers of the State Colonization fund, who use the agency of the State Society, under the act in question, are required to have the slaves manumitted removed from the State, and are authorized to call on the sheriff of the county in which the manumission takes place, to put the manumitted slaves out of the State, if they refuse to emigrate to Liberia. But the law is, in truth, so impracticable of execution, that it has remained, in this particular, almost a dead letter on the statute book. In the first place, the majority of manumissions are prospective; and in the next, the Orphans Courts have the right to grant permits to remain to the freed man, because of his extraordinary good character—and even where the manumission is immediate, and no permit is granted to remain, the manumitted slave remains unnoticed in the neighbourhood,—concealed perhaps, when the agent visits it,—and there being no one upon the spot whose business it is to trouble himself about the matter, the law is evaded in nine cases out of ten. Nor is it in the Society's power to prevent this. As the law now stands, it would be necessary to have an agent in every County, whose exclusive duty it should be to enforce the provisions of instruments of manumission, which would involve an expense far beyond the whole income

of the Society from all sources. The Board have not been unmindful of their duty in this respect, however, and have never failed to send their agent wherever information was given to them of any case requiring their action: and it has happened that the agent has thus been travelling from one extremity of the State to the other, only to find that the freed slave had a permit to remain, or to hear him promise to sail in the next expedition, his place in which he never appeared to claim; disappearing when the agent went for him a short time previous to the time of embarkation. This state of things must be known to many members of the Convention.

In this communication the Board of Managers have endeavoured to notice all the matters which it was thought might be of interest to the Convention, or useful in its deliberations: any other information in their reach it will gratify them to afford; and they beg to say that the office and records of the Society are at all times open to the members of the Convention, or any of the committees which it may think proper to appoint.

Tabular statements of the different census of Maryland, from 1790 to 1840, both inclusive, are herewith submitted—also a statement of the manumissions reported to the office in Baltimore, since 1831—also a list of the expeditions, and the number sent in each to Africa. On behalf of the Board of Managers,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President.*

Population of Maryland in 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830 *and* 1840, *as shewn by the census taken in those years,*

	White.	Slaves.	Free Col'd.	Agg. Col'd.	Total.
1790	208,649	103,036	8,043	111,079	319,728
1800	216,326	105,635	19,587	125,238	341,548
1810	235,117	111,502	33,927	145,429	380,546
1820	259,522	107,998	39,730	147,728	407,350
1830	291,108	102,994	52,938	155,932	447,040
1840	317,717	89,495	62,020	151,515	469,232

Table shewing the proportions of the White and Free Coloured Population in the several Counties in Maryland, in 1790, *and in* 1840.

Allegany.	In 1790,	1	free col'd to	378	whites:	in 1840,	1 to 68
Washington.	"	1	"	226	"	"	1 to 16
Frederick.	"	1	"	126	"	1830,	1 to 13
Baltimore.	"	1	"	23	"	"	1 to 10
Frederick, Baltimore and *Carroll*, the latter taken off between 1830 and 1840:						1840,	1 to 9
Baltimore City.	In 1790,	1	free col'd to	37	whites:	"	1 to $4\frac{1}{2}$
Harford.	"	1	"	14	"	"	1 to $4\frac{3}{4}$
Montgomery.	"	1	"	39	"	"	1 to $6\frac{3}{4}$
Prince George's.	"	1	"	61	"	"	1 to 7
Charles.	"	1	"	25	"	"	1 to 7
Saint Mary's.	"	1	"	24	"	"	1 to $4\frac{1}{4}$
Calvert.	"	1	"	30	"	"	1 to $2\frac{6}{10}$
Anne Arundel.	"	1	"	14	"	"	1 to $2\frac{8}{10}$
Carroll.						"	1 to 17
Cecil.	"	1	"	61	"	"	1 to $5\frac{1}{4}$
Kent.	"	1	"	10	"	"	1 to 2+
Caroline.	"	1	"	16	"	"	1 to $3\frac{1}{10}$
Talbot.	"	1	"	$6\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	1 to $2\frac{1}{10}$
Queen Anne's.	"	1	"	13	"	"	1 to $2\frac{3}{10}$
Somerset.	"	1	"	30	"	"	1 to $4\frac{3}{10}$
Dorchester.	"	1	"	19	"	"	1 to $2\frac{7}{10}$
Worcester.	"	1	"	43	"	"	1 to $3\frac{5}{10}$

Population of the Counties of Maryland in 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830 *and* 1840, *as shewn by the census taken in those years.*

CECIL.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	3,407	163	10,055	13,625
1800	2,103	273	6,542	9,018
1810	2,467	947	9,652	13,066
1820	2,342	1,783	11,821	16,046
1830	1,705	2,249	11,478	15,432
1840	1,352	2,551	13,279	17,232

KENT.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	5,443	655	6,748	12,826
1800	4,474	1,786	5,511	11,771
1810	4,249	1,979	5,222	11,450
1820	4,071	2,067	5,315	11,453
1830	3,191	2,260	5,050	10,501
1840	2,737	2,491	5,610	10,842

CAROLINE.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	2,057	421	7,028	9,506
1800	1,865	602	6,759	9,226
1810	1,520	1,001	6,932	9,453
1820	1,574	1,390	7,144	10,108
1830	1,171	1,652	6,247	9,070
1840	752	1,720	5,334	7,866

TALBOT.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	4,777	1,076	7,221	13,084
1800	4,775	1,591	7,070	13,436
1810	4,878	2,003	7,349	14,230
1820	4,769	2,234	7,386	14,389
1830	4,173	2,483	6,291	12,947
1840	3,687	2,340	6,063	12,090

QUEEN ANNE'S.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	6,674	618	8,171	15,463
1800	6,517	1,025	7,315	14,857
1810	6,381	2,738	7,529	16,648
1820	5,588	2,138	7,226	14,952
1830	4,872	2,866	6,559	14,397
1840	3,960	2,532	6,132	12,033

SOMERSET.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	7,070	268	8,272	15,610
1800	7,432	586	9,340	17,358
1810	6,975	1,058	9,162	17,195
1820	7,241	1,952	10,386	19,579
1830	6,556	2,239	11,371	20,166
1840	5,377	2,646	11,485	19,508

DORCHESTER.

	Slaves.	F. Col	White.	Total.
1790	5,377	528	10,010	15,875
1800	4,566	2,365	9,415	16,346
1810	5,032	2,661	10,415	18,108
1820	5,168	2,497	10,094	17,759
1830	5,001	3,000	10,685	18,686
1840	4,227	3,987	10,629	18,843

WORCESTER.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	3,836	178	7,626	11,640
1800	4,398	449	11,523	16,370
1810	4,427	1,054	11,490	16,971
1820	4,551	1,636	11,234	17,421
1830	4,032	2,430	11,811	18,273
1840	3,539	3,073	11,765	18,377

ALLEGANY.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	258	12	4,539	4,809
1800	499	101	5,703	6,303
1810	620	113	6,176	6,909
1820	795	195	7,664	8,654
1830	818	222	9,569	10,609
1840	812	215	14,663	15,690

WASHINGTON.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	1,286	64	14,472	15,822
1800	2,200	342	16,108	18,650
1810	2,656	483	15,591	18,730
1820	3,201	627	19,247	23,075
1830	2,909	1,084	21,275	25,268
1840	2,536	1,580	24,734	28,850

FREDERICK.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	3,641	213	26,937	30,791
1800	4,572	473	26,478	31,523
1810	5,671	783	27,983	34,437
1820	6,555	1,777	32,097	40,459
1830	6,370	2,716	36,703	45,789
1840	4,054	2,378	24,791	31,223

BALTIMORE.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	5,877	604	18,953	25,434
1800	6,830	1,536	24,150	32,516
1810	6,697	1,537	21,021	29,255
1820	6,720	2,163	24,580	33,463
1830	6,533	3,098	30,625	40,250
1840	4,396	3,486	24,184	32,066

BALTIMORE CITY.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	1,255	323	11,925	13,503
1800	2,843	2,771	20,900	26,514
1810	4,672	5,671	36,212	46,555
1820	4,357	10,326	48,055	62,738
1830	4,120	14,790	61,710	80,620
1840	3,199	17,967	81,147	102,313

HARFORD.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	3,417	775	10,784	14,976
1800	4,264	1,344	12,018	17,626
1810	4,431	2,221	14,606	21,258
1820	3,320	1,387	11,217	15,924
1830	2,984	2,048	11,287	16,319
1840	2,643	2,436	12,041	17,120

MONTGOMERY.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	6,030	294	11,679	18,003
1800	6,288	262	8,508	15,058
1810	7,572	677	9,731	17,980
1820	6,396	922	9,082	16,400
1830	6,447	1,266	12,103	19,816
1840	5,135	1,255	8,279	14,669

PRINCE GEORGE'S.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	11,176	164	10,004	21,344
1800	12,191	648	8,346	21,185
1810	9,189	4,929	6,471	20,589
1820	11,285	1,096	7,835	20,216
1830	11,585	1,202	7,667	20,474
1840	10,636	1,080	7,823	19,539

SAINT MARY'S.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	6,985	343	8,216	15,544
1800	6,399	622	6,678	13,699
1810	6,000	636	6,158	12,794
1820	6,048	894	6,032	12,974
1830	6,183	1,179	6,097	13,459
1840	5,761	1,393	6,070	13,224

CALVERT.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	4,305	136	4,211	8,652
1800	4,401	307	3,889	8,297
1810	3,937	388	3,860	8,005
1820	3,668	694	3,716	8,078
1830	3,899	1,213	3,788	8,900
1840	4,170	1,474	3,585	9,229

CHARLES.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	10,085	404	10,124	20,613
1800	9,558	571	9,043	19,172
1810	12,435	412	7,398	20,245
1820	9,419	567	6,514	16,500
1830	10,129	851	6,789	17,769
1840	9,182	819	6,022	16,023

ANNE ARUNDEL.

	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	10,130	804	11,664	22,598
1800	9,760	1,833	11,030	22,623
1810	11,693	2,536	12,439	26,668
1820	10,328	3,382	13,455	27,165
1830	9,997	4,076	14,222	28,295
1840	9,420	4,497	12,923	26,840

NOTE.—Carroll county is not included in this statement, having been created since 1830, out of Baltimore and Frederick counties.

Statement of the Manumissions reported to the Commissioners of the State Fund, since 1831.

Number manumitted in the State since the year 1831,	2,342
Of this number, were manumitted forthwith, (and where no time was specified, it was presumed to mean forthwith,)	1,100
Of those contingent or depending upon the life of an individual,	170
Number of prospective manumissions, time already expired and now free,	222
Number of prospective manumissions, time yet to expire,	850
Total,	2342

Number of Expeditions dispatched by the Md. State Col. Society, since 1831.

	Date of sailing.	No. of Emigrants.
Schooner Orion,	Nov. 1831	31
Ship La Fayette,	Dec. 1832	146
Brig Ann,	Nov. 1833	17
Schooner Sarah and Priscilla,	1834 with supplies only.	
Brig Bourne,	Dec. 1834	57
Schooner Harmony,	June, 1835	27
Brig Fortune,	Dec. 1835	39
Schooner Financier,	July, 1836	15
Brig Niobe,	Oct. 1836	32
Brig Baltimore,	May, 1837	55
Brig Niobe,	Nov. 1837	85
Schooner Columbia,	May, 1838	36
Brig Oberon,	Nov. 1838	52
Brig Boxer,	Dec. 1839	32—624

N. B. The two first named expeditions were sent to Cape Mesurado, previous to the establishment of the independent Maryland Colony, at Cape Palmas.

Colonization Convention of Maryland.

The Convention assembled in the Light Street Meeting House, on Wednesday, 3d of June, 1841, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Convention was called to order by JOHN H. B. LATROBE, ESQ. on whose motion DANIEL MURRAY, ESQ. of Anne Arundel County, was called to the Chair, and BRANTZ MAYER, of the City of Baltimore, appointed Secretary, for the purpose of organizing the Convention.

On motion, the delegations from the cities and counties of the State of Maryland, were requested to report to the Secretary; when the following names were handed in as names of delegates from the counties and the city of Baltimore.

Anne Arundel County.—George Tyler, Daniel Murray, Benjamin E. Gantt, David M. Brogden, T. J. Dorset, Thomas Snowden, John Iglehart, Gassaway Winterson, Thomas J. Lawrence, W. T. Gantt, Samuel Thomas, Robert S. D. Jones, C. Simmons, John S. Tyson, Levin R. Mills, Stephen Beard, M. B. Worthington, Wm. O'Hara.

Alleghany County.—Thomas Shriver, Hanson B. Pigman, John McHenry, Thomas Perry, D. Raymond, Isaac McCarthy, G. W. Devecmon, John Hoye, John Beal, Rev. M. Harris.

BALTIMORE CITY DELEGATION.

1*st Ward.*—Capt. James Frazier, William F. Giles, Joshua Atkinson, James Corner, John W. Randolph.

2*d Ward.*—John E. Stansbury, Peter Leary, William Rochester, Dr. Samuel B. Martin, Ezekiel Dorsey.

3*d Ward.*—William Rusk, Samuel Boyd, Stirling Thomas, James B. Bosley, James Elmore.

4*th Ward.*—John F. Hoss, Gen. S. C. Leakin, Wm. H. Hanson, G. A. V. Spreckelson, T. Yates Walsh.

5th Ward.—Sol. Hillen, Jr., James Murray, Lewis Holton, Job Smith, Jr.

6th Ward.—Robert Howard, Samuel Rankin, Thomas Finley, Samuel Brady, John B. Seidenstricker.

7th Ward.—James Howard, Robert S. Hollins, Alexander Nisbet, John Stilson, Benjamin C. Ross.

8th Ward.—Reverdy Johnson, John Nelson, Benjamin C. Howard, Wm. G. Harrison, F. W. Brune, Jr.

9th Ward.—Moses Sheppard, Col. John Berry, Christian Keener, Aaron R. Levering, John Brice.

10th Ward.—Dr. W. W. Handy, George W. Krebs, Joseph Turner, Jr., R. Linthicum, Francis Burns.

11th Ward.—John V. L. McMahon, Charles H. Pitts, Beverly C. Sanders, Jas. Erskine Stewart, Dr. John Fonerden.

12th Ward.—Rev. Bishop Waugh, George Law, P. H. Sullivan, Francis Burns, Nicholas L. Wood.

13th Ward.—William P. Stewart, Lot Ensey, Joseph Hook, David Stewart, Brantz Mayer.

14th Ward.—Richard Lemmon, John G. Proud, Dr. William Power, Rev. G. W. Musgrave, Francis Gallagher.

Baltimore County.—Charles W. Howard, Joshua Hutchings, William Jessup, Nicholas R. Merryman, William Rowe, Peter F. Cockey, George F. Worthington, John C. Orrick, W. G. Howard, Charles Buchanan, E. G. Kilbourn.

Caroline County.—Z. W. Potter.

Calvert County.—Charles I. Jones, Dr. James Duke.

Carroll County.—William Shepheard, Evan McKinstry, William Roberts, Sterling Galt.

Cecil County.—J. Maxwell, Joseph Cowdon, Amos Ewing, James McCoy, A. Smith, Thomas H. Thomas, Rev. Mr. McIntyre.

Charles County.—J. G. Chapman, John Matthews, Peter W. Crane, George Brent.

Dorchester County.—James Carroll, Nathaniel E. Greene, Reuben Tall, James Thompson, Benjamin G. Keene.

Frederick County.—Jacob Cronise.

Harford County.—Jacob A. Preston, John W. Stump, Samuel Sutton, Charles H. Bradford, George W. Hall, Charles W. Billingslea, Alexander Norris, Samuel Bradford, Otho Scott, Henry D. Farnandis, Coleman Yellott, William B. Bond, Abraham J. Street, Joseph M. Rogers, Franklin Whitaker, Thomas Hope, James W. Williams, J. H. Price, David G. McCoy, P. W. Silver, William Whiteford, Henry H. Johns, Henry W. Archer, John K. Sappington, Jacob Michael, Charles S. Sewall, Thomas M. Kicketts, Joshua Wilton, James Montgomery and R. Nelson.

Kent County.—James B. Ricaud, Thomas J. Mann, Doctor Hammond.

Prince Georges County.—Thomas W. Duckett, William H. Tuck, Robert W. Bowie, Robert Gheselin, T. G. Pratt.

Montgomery County.—Mr. Robert Y. Brent, George C. Patterson, Major Stewart, Otho Magruder, Rev. John Mines.

St. Marys County.—J. M. S. Causin.

Talbot County.—Gen. Tench Tilghman, Samuel Hamilton, Jr., William B. Smyth, William H. Groome, John Harrington, John Harper, James L. Chamberlain, Dr. James Dawson, James Murray Lloyd.

Somerset County.—Cadmus Dashiel, Daniel Ballard.

Queen Annes County.—Gen. Thomas Emory, John Brown, James Merrick, Thomas Granger, Thomas M. Coleman, John McKenny, Rev. E. R. Williams, Selah Tucker, Marcellas Keene, W. J. Gibson, V. M. Devereux, Daniel Newman, D. C. Hopper Emory.

Washington County.—Dr. Charles H. Ohr, Robert Wason, George Brent, Jacob Snively, Dr. John O. Wharton, Rev. Jeremiah Mason, Isaac Nesbit, Daniel Hauer, Dr. Michael A. Finley, A. M. C. Cramer, Andrew Rentch, M. S. Van Lear, Caspar W. Wever, John T. Mason, Daniel Weisel, John W. Kennedy, Charles H. Fletcher, Dr. F. Byer, Lewis Zeigler, Dr. John Reynolds, Isaac Gehr, Daniel Wilmer, Michael Newcomer, Horatio N. Harne, Col. John Miller, Jacob Grove, Elias Baker, Peter Beelar, Elie Crampton, Dr. Clagett, John Miller, Edward Garrett.

Worcester County.—Mr. Foreman.

A letter from Bishop Waugh to J. Hall, Esq. Gen'l Agent, was then read, as follows:

J. HALL, ESQ. BALTIMORE, *June* 3, 1841.

Sir,—I have received your note of the 31st ult. informing me of my appointment to represent the ward in which I reside, in the State Colonization Convention, which will this day assemble in this city. Various considerations, not important to be stated, have induced me to decline the honour of taking a seat in the Convention as a ward delegate, but feeling, as I do, a deep interest in the cause of African Colonization, and having seen an invitation to the clergy of all the denominations throughout the State of Maryland, to attend the Convention, 'and take part in its deliberations as acting members thereof,' I will, as far as may be practicable, do myself the pleasure to take a place with my brethren of the ministry, who may be in attendance at the Convention; not for any political purpose, but expressly to participate in those deliberations which relate to an enterprize, which, in the language of the president of the Maryland State Colonization Society, 'claims a high stand among the great moral and religious improvements of the day, and by its operations, is materially instrumental in advancing the great work of evangelizing one of the most important sections of the heathen world.' Will you, sir, do me the favour to have this note read at the time of the organization of the Convention.

Very respectfully, yours, B. WAUGH.

The following letter was received from Reverdy Johnson, Esq. and was accidentally omitted to be read:

J. HALL, ESQ. BALTIMORE, *June* 1, 1841.

Sir,—I received to-day, your note of the 30th ult. advising me of my having been selected at a recent meeting of the citizens of this place, one of the delegates to represent the city in the approaching Convention of the State Colonization.

Feeling a lively interest in the object which the Convention is intended to promote, it will give me much pleasure to participate in its deliberations, and I shall not fail to do so, if I am not prevented by professional engagements, as I fear I shall be, which it will not be in my power to disregard. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

The Reverend Clergy, who had accepted the invitation given to participate in the deliberations of this Convention, then appeared and handed in their names (as follows) to the secretary.

Rev. Bishop Waugh, Rev. Dr. Henshaw, George D. Purviance, E. Heiner, Mr. Musgrave, S. K. Jennings, Mr. Guitteau, R. Emory, David Steele, Charles B. Tippett, Mr. Shepheard, Mr. Burnap, Mr. Guest, Mr. Hamner, Mr. Peck, Mr. Backus.

On motion of Mr. Tuck, of Prince Georges, it was

Resolved, That a committee of one member from each county and from the city of Baltimore, be appointed by the Chairman, to recommend officers for the permanent organization of this Convention.

The Chairman then named the following gentlemen to compose said committee:

W. H. TUCK, *Chairman*, BENJ. E. GANTT, THOMAS SHRIVER, BEVERLY C. SANDERS, C. W. HOWARD, Z. W. POTTER, C. J. JONES, E. MCKINSTRY, THOMAS S. THOMAS, J. G. CHAPMAN, I. CARROLL, JACOB CRONISE, OTHO SCOTT, J. B. RICAUD, OTHO MAGRUDER, J. M. S. CAUSIN, J. L. CHAMBERLAINE, JOHN MCKENNY, CASPAR W. WEVER.

N. B. No delegates present or known to the meeting from Somerset or Worcester.

On motion the Convention then adjourned to meet in the same place at 4 o'clock, P. M. to-day.

June 3*d*, 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention having met was called to order and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wilson.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed this morning to recommend suitable persons as officers for the permanent organization of this Convention, reported the following names:

JOHN NELSON, of Baltimore city, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Rev. John Mines, of Montgomery,
Otho Scott, of Harford,
John G. Chapman, of Charles,
Dr. A. C. Thompson, of Dorchester,
Gen. Thos. Emory, of Queen Annes,
Gen. Tilghman, of Talbot,
Hanson B. Pigman, of Allegany,
W. H. Tuck, of Prince Georges.

Secretaries.—Brantz Mayer, H. Davy Evans, } of Baltimore city.

On motion, the report of the Committee was adopted.

On taking the Chair, the Convention was addressed by John Nelson, Esq. and the Convention declared to be prepared for business.

The Convention was then addressed by John H. B. Latrobe, Esq. president of the Maryland State Colonization Society, who presented as from that body a printed communication to the members of the Convention, which was then read at the table by the secretary, Mr. Evans. (See the foregoing communication.)

On motion of J. G. Chapman, Esq. of Charles, it was

Resolved, That the communication of the Board of Managers be referred to a Committee to consist of one for each county, and one for the city of Baltimore, to report what measures be necessary to be adopted.

The Committee was then ordered to be appointed by the president—who thereupon named the following gentlemen:

J. G. Chapman, *Chairman*, B. E. Gantt, Thomas Shriver, John L. Carey, C. W. Howard, Z. W. Potter, C. J. Jones, Evan McKinstry, J. Maxwell, Reuben Tall, J. Cronise, J. W. Stump, J. B. Ricaud, R. W. Bowie, R. Y. Brent, J. M. S. Causin, J. L. Chamberlain, Cadmus Dashiell, Rev. Mr. Williams, Caspar W. Wever, Edwin Foreman.

On motion of Mr. Coleman Yellot, of Harford, it was

Resolved, That each member of this Convention be appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to the Maryland Colonization Journal, and is requested to use his best exertions to promote its circulation in his respective neighbourhood.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, of Charles county, the committee appointed under the resolution offered by him was directed to meet at 8 o'clock, p. m. at the Colonization Society's Rooms, for the purpose of deliberating on said resolution.

On motion of Thomas Wilson, of Baltimore city, it was

Resolved, That the galleries of the church be appropriated to the ladies, and that they be invited to attend the deliberations of the Convention.

On motion of John L. Carey, Esq. of Baltimore, the Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

4th June, 1841.

The Convention met to-day at 10'clock, a. m. in the Methodist Church, in Light street, pursuant to adjournment.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hamner, Mr. Chapman, of Charles County, on behalf of the Committee appointed yesterday afternoon, offered the following report and resolutions, which were debated by Mr. Chapman, of Charles county, Rev. Mr. R. Emory, Mr. Carey, of Baltimore, Rev. Mr. Mines, of Montgomery, Mr. Causin, of St. Marys, Rev. Mr. Kennard, of Baltimore, Mr. Pigman, of Allegany, Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Mr. Gantt, of Anne Arundel, Mr. Tuck, of Prince Georges, Mr. Stewart, of Montgomery, Mr. Giles, of Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. Henshaw, and Bishop Waugh, of Baltimore.

To the Colonization Convention—

The committee to whom was referred the communication of the Board of Managers of the State Colonization Society, beg leave to report—that they have had the same under consideration, and have weighed the several matters therein suggested with the attention and care that their profound interest demands. As the Board of Managers justly remark, the subject of Colonization in Maryland has possessed too long the sanction of the public, expressed abroad among the people, and recorded on the statute book,—to render it necessary now to argue its merits or its expediency. These being fully admitted,—and the prosperous condition of the Colony, established under the auspices of the State, being proved beyond cavil—it only remains to determine the best mode to be adopted to enable Maryland to avail herself of the advantages which the plan of Colonization presents,

nor can your committee doubt, that this can best be done, by awake
of the State to a proper sense of the importance of the subject, by keeping
constantly alive to the necessity of prosecuting it,—and by promoting that comme
intercourse with the Colony of Maryland in Liberia, which, more than any thing els
will, it is believed, tend to remove prejudice where it now exists, and bring about, at last, that voluntary emigration which, of itself, it is earnestly hoped, may be sufficient to accomplish, the purposes of Colonization.

With these views, your committee present herewith, several resolutions for the action of the Convention.

Before concluding their report, your committee would express particularly, their satisfaction with the system of independent State action pursued by the Society. Whatever doubts may have originally existed as to the ability of a single slaveholding State, and one too, as small as Maryland, to establish a Colony sufficient for all the exigencies of Colonization within her borders—these have been wholly removed by the success that has attended the Colony at Cape Palmas,—and it has been clearly proven that there is no necessity whatever, for that extraneous interference with subjects connected with the coloured population of a slaveholding State, which, no matter what may be its character or object, should, if possible, be always repudiated and prevented.

All which is respectfully submitted,

J. G. CHAPMAN, *Chairman, for the Committee.*

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention look to the removal of the free coloured people and manumitted slaves of Maryland with their own consent to Africa, as the legitimate object of the Colonization system.

2. *Resolved*, That the idea that the coloured people will ever obtain social and political equality in this State is wild and mischievous; and by creating among them hopes that can never be realized, is at war with their own happiness and improvement.

3. *Resolved*, That while it is most earnestly hoped that the free coloured people of Maryland may see that their best and most permanent interests will be consulted by their emigration from this State; and while this Convention would deprecate any departure from the principle which makes Colonization dependent upon the voluntary action of the free coloured people themselves,—yet, if regardless of what has been done to provide them with an asylum, they continue to persist in remaining in Maryland, in the hope of enjoying here an equality of social and political rights—they ought to be solemnly warned, that in the opinion of this Convention, the day must arrive, when circumstances that cannot then be controlled, and which are now maturing—will deprive them of the freedom of choice, and leave them no alternative but removal.

4. *Resolved*, That the progress of the Colonization enterprize under the direction of the State Society, has been thus far highly satisfactory—and that the present condition of the Colony at Cape Palmas affords a happy earnest of the future prosperity of the Afrieo-American commonwealth on the Western Coast of Africa, and that the same now offers a home for the free coloured people of this State, more desirable than any other place in this country or abroad.

5. *Resolved*, That the obligations of the people of Maryland, to sustain and cherish the colony, planted by their authority on the Western Coast of Africa, are of a sacred and binding nature, and that this Convention recognize the same in their full extent.

6. *Resolved*, That the plan of independent State action with regard to Colonization, as adopted by the State Society, pre-eminently recommends itself to all the slaveholding States whose interest and dignity alike require them to repudiate and prevent all extraneous interference with any matters connected with the subject of their coloured population.

7. *Resolved*, That the establishment of direct commercial intercourse between Baltimore and the Colony at Cape Palmas, is a matter of great importance, and that the delegates to this Convention from the different parts of the State, pledge themselves to aid the efforts that may be made in their respective counties to procure a regular packet to run between the two points.

8. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of diffusing intelligence, raising funds, promoting emigration, and generally, keeping alive that interest and active effort in the cause of Colonization, which circumstances shew to be essential to the public welfare, it be recommended to the people of the State to form, for these purposes, associations auxiliary to the State Society, in every town, village, and neighbourhood.

...at the delegates to this Convention will use their best exertions to ... formations of the auxiliary associations above mentioned, and to procure in ... county at least one hundred members to subcribe five dollars annually for the purposes of the Society.

10. *Resolved*, That the Board of Managers be requested to aid forthwith, through their agents, in the formation of the auxiliary associations in question, and to take measures to distribute through the State, as early as practicable, the information that has been laid before this Convention.

The Convention adjourned at half past two, P. M. without having finally passed upon the foregoing resolutions.

Adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock, P. M.

At five, P. M. the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, when the debate was again resumed, and the third resolution, presented by the Committee, was on motion of Mr. R. Lemmon, modified so as to read as above, and the report and resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

On motion of H. B. Pigman, Esq. of Allegany, it was

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the Colonization Society of Maryland to despatch its agent or other duly authorized person at least twice during a year, to the several auxiliary Colonization Societies, which may be formed throughout this State, as a means of engaging the people of the State in behalf of Colonization.

On motion of Mr. Tuck, of Prince Georges—

Resolved, That for the diffusion of information among the free people of colour of this State of the designs of the Colonization scheme, and of the condition and prospects of the colony already established at Maryland in Liberia, agents or missionaries should be employed at the expense of the State Society, from among those emigrants who have already settled there, and realized the hopes which inspired them in seeking an independent government, and a happy home in the land of their fathers.

On motion of the Rev. R. Emory—

Resolved, That a subscription be opened forthwith for the purchase of a packet to ply between this port and Maryland in Liberia.

[In offering this resolution the Rev. gentleman stated that he was authorized to enforce the resolution by a most emphatic argument on the part of a friend who sat near him, and who begged to be allowed to head the list of subscribers with a donation of fifty dollars for this purpose.—Mr. Lawrence, of A. A.]

The following resolution was prefaced by some eloquent remarks by its proposer, the Rev. Dr. Henshaw:

Resolved, That the Ministers of the Gospel of different denominations be requested to take up collections in aid of the funds of the Maryland Colonization Society, in their respective places of worship, on Sunday, the fourth of July next, and that they be requested to deliver a discourse upon the subject of Colonization.

On motion of John L. Carey, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft an address to the people of Maryland, on the subject of Colonization.

The Chair then appointed J. L. Carey, Esq. R. Lemmon, Esq. and Brantz Mayer, on said Committee.

On motion of R. Lemmon, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be given to the officers for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President and Secretary and published.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Williams, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be given to the Trustees of the Light Street Church, for the kind manner in which they have allowed the use of their edifice for the deliberations of the Convention.

On motion then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN NELSON, *President*

BRANTZ MAYER, } *Secretaries.*
H. D. EVANS, }

Printed by John D. Toy, corner of Market and St. Paul streets, Baltimore.